

ANNEX J

EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

This annex sets forth guidelines and procedures for evacuation operations in Christian County. These guidelines are applicable to small-localized situations as well as for a full-scale, countywide movement.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Three potential disasters that could cause evacuation in Christian County are discussed in detail in appendices to this annex: flooding, hazardous materials/WMD incidents and dam failure. Other potential situations could cause the displacement of people such as a major power failure, severe winter storm, Bio-Terrorism, Terrorism, fire, etc.
2. There are several major transportation routes in Christian County that will be used in an evacuation of the general population (see Incident Management/Response/Evacuations).
3. Special facilities such as nursing homes, schools, county jail, etc., will require special consideration in this annex ([see Appendix 2 to this annex](#)).

B. Assumptions

1. In almost every emergency situation requiring evacuation, a number of people will evacuate on their own decision.
2. It can be anticipated that the majority of persons will receive and follow the evacuation instructions. However, a certain portion of the population will not get the information, will not understand it, or purposely not follow directions.
3. Panic by evacuees will not be a problem as long as the government furnishes adequate information.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The ultimate responsibility for ordering an evacuation rests with local government; therefore, it should only be implemented by, or with the approval of, the chief elected official of the affected jurisdiction.
- B. In some situations when time is important, the chief law enforcement or fire official at the scene can initiate an evacuation. (An example is a hazardous materials incident.)
- C. Evacuations within the municipalities will be the responsibility of the affected municipality. Christian County will provide assistance upon request.
- D. Evacuation will be primarily by family groups using privately owned vehicles with transportation being provided for those persons without automobiles.
- E. During an evacuation, close coordination will be maintained with all the emergency support functions (i.e., Reception and Care, Law Enforcement, Resource and Supply, etc.).
- F. The duration of the evacuation will be determined by the chief elected official of the affected jurisdiction based on technical information furnished by the Direction and Control Staff and various supporting agencies.
- G. Institutions requiring special care or attention such as health care facilities, nursing homes, etc., must be identified and special provisions made for them during an evacuation ([Appendix 2 lists these facilities](#)):
 - 1. Patients/residents will either be released to their immediate family where possible or relocated to other facilities.
 - 2. Staff personnel/nurses may be required to accompany the patients to their destination along with necessary medication, special equipment, etc.
 - 3. Transportation will be provided to those facilities, which have none.
 - 4. Some facilities may remain operational with reduced staffs to care for those who cannot evacuate and/or to provide services to essential workers in the area.
- H. Special facilities such as schools, county jail, and day care centers will require special consideration also. Evacuation operations will be handled by the staff of each facility according to established procedures. Outside assistance will provide support as necessary
- I. A complete list of special facilities is located in the Incident Management Guide.

- J. Staging areas and pickup points will be identified to provide transportation for individuals without private automobiles or other means of transportation.
- K. A plan for evacuation should address the following factors:
 - 1. A Command structure.
 - 2. Need for evacuation versus in-place sheltering.
 - 3. Early notification of the Police Department.
 - 4. Identification of an area to be evacuated, perimeters, etc.
 - 5. Resources needed.
 - 6. Speed of evacuation, time frames.
 - 7. Identification of shelter sites and preparation of these sites.
 - 8. Estimation of the duration of the evacuation.
 - 9. Planning the reentry of those evacuated.
 - 10. Information about hazard and evacuation presented to evacuees. \
 - 11. Follow-up with evacuees on reentry.
 - 12. Security of the area evacuated
- L. Other areas that will need to be considered also include:
 - 1. Assignment of a Law Enforcement Liaison Officer.
 - 2. Communications.
 - 3. Information Officer.
 - 4. Establishing a Transportation Branch/Group for evacuees.
 - 5. Communicating evacuation plan and shelter sites to the Command organizations of all agencies involved.
- M. Area of Evacuation
 - 1. The area of evacuation should be identified by the Incident Commander and later by the Planning Section. The evacuation boundaries should follow streets and established roadways. A map should be utilized and distributed to all officers and

agencies involved and provided to the Evacuation Branch. Maps need to be provided to Law Enforcement.

2. In some situations, in-place sheltering can be used to protect the public rather than to initiate an evacuation. In-place sheltering can be considered during the following circumstances:
 - a. The hazardous material has been identified as having a low or moderate level of health risk.
 - b. The material has been released from its container and is now dissipating.
 - c. Leaks can be controlled rapidly and before evacuation can be completed.
 - d. Exposure to the product is expected to be short term and of low health risk.
 - e. Staying indoors can adequately protect the public.
3. Command may need to provide instructions to the affected public regarding the need to stay indoors and in such protective measures as shutting down their evaporative cooling systems and sealing their buildings.
4. More information on In-Place Sheltering can be found in Annex K.

N. Levels of Evacuation: Experience has reflected three levels of evacuation. Each requires a different resource commitment. They include:

1. **Site Evacuation** - Site evacuation involves a small number of citizens. This typically includes workers at the site and persons from adjacent occupancies or the perimeter area. Evacuation holding times are typically short, generally less than an hour or two, and citizens are permitted to return to their businesses or homes.
2. **Intermediate Level Evacuation** - The Intermediate Level involves larger numbers of citizens and/or affects a larger area. This level affects offsite homes and businesses and normally affects fewer than 100 persons. Persons may remain out of the area for two to four hours or more. Evacuation completion times will be somewhat longer but generally rapid. Collecting, documenting and controlling the evacuees become more difficult. Offsite collection sites or shelter areas will need to be determined and managed. Some evacuees will leave the area on their own or be sent home by employers. Site perimeters become larger and perimeter security requires more resources. Close coordination with the Police Department and other agencies will be required.
3. **Large Scale Evacuation** - A large or concentrated release of a hazardous substance may cause a large offsite evacuation. Thousands of citizens could be evacuated. Rapid initiation of the evacuation process may be required. Evacuees may be out of

their homes and businesses for many hours if not days. Evacuation completion time frames will be extended. Evacuation shelters will need to be located, opened and managed. Documentation and tracking of evacuees becomes more important as well as more difficult. Very close coordination with the police and other agencies will be required. Site and evacuation perimeters become extended and require much more resources to maintain. Security of the evacuated area is always a concern. In some cases, the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be opened to support the evacuation and site operations.

- O. Duration of Evacuation: The evacuation should be sustained as long as the risk continues in the evacuated area. Caution should be taken when deciding to allow residents to return to the homes to ensure that the situation is truly under control. Re-evacuating is difficult to complete, as many residents will not want to go a second time. It can also be extremely hazardous. Evacuees must be updated with information as soon as possible and periodically throughout the incident.
- P. Shelter Site
 - 1. Shelter sites are identified and kept current by the American Red Cross. Shelters sites must be identified early during a disaster so communications between the Red Cross and the EOC will be critical.
 - 2. Site selection must occur at the time the evacuation is ordered or very soon afterward. Command may need to send fire resources to initially open shelters until other agencies are in-place.
 - 3. The use of volunteer labor or CERT members may augment the professional workers in the set up and operations of the shelter site. (See Annex O for volunteer labor information)

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Organization
 - 1. A diagram of the Evacuation function is shown in [Appendix 1 to this annex](#).
- B. Responsibilities
 - 1. The chief elected official is responsible for ordering an evacuation (the Presiding Commissioner in the unincorporated area of Christian County and the Mayor of a municipality).

2. Coordination and control of evacuation operations in Christian County will be the responsibility of the County Emergency Management Director. Each municipality will control evacuation operations in their jurisdiction through the Mayor (or designee, i.e. Emergency Management Director). The Evacuation Coordinator will advise their chief elected official on all evacuation activities. Specific tasks include:
 - a. Identify the known risk areas to be evacuated and the rationale for their evacuation ([see Appendix 2 to this annex](#)).
 - b. Identify population groups or facilities requiring special assistance in an evacuation and the methods to evacuate them (such as nursing homes, senior citizens, persons who are visually or mobility impaired or medically dependent, etc.).
 - c. Identify and make agreements with private organizations that can facilitate evacuations (i.e., service stations, garages, fuel distributors, bus companies, etc.). Coordinate with Resource and Supply.
 - d. Develop contingency plans that provide for potential impediments to evacuation (physical barrier, time, lack of transportation resources, etc.).
 - e. Develop plans to deal with vehicles with mechanical problems.
 - f. Designate rest areas along movement routes where evacuees can obtain fuel, water, medical aid, vehicle maintenance, information, and comfort facilities. (This would apply to evacuations that require a long distance of travel away from the affected area.)
 - g. Make provisions for the evacuation of handicapped, elderly, and institutionalized persons.
 - h. Initiate return when conditions will allow this to be done safely. This will include advising evacuees on what to do to re-enter the evacuated area (i.e., what return routes to use, instructing public to boil water, procedures for turning on gas, etc.). Coordinate with Public Information Officer.
3. The Law Enforcement Coordinator will support evacuation operations. Specific tasks include:
 - a. Traffic control and site security.
 - b. Assist with parking of evacuees in the reception area.
 - c. Movement of prisoners in custody.
 - d. Provide a ranking officer to the Incident Command Post.

- e. Provide a ranking officer to the Evacuation Branch/ Group.
 - f. Develop a Law Enforcement Incident Command System to manage operations.
 - g. Provide a communication system for Law Enforcement resources.
 - h. Provide Law Enforcement resources needed for evacuation.
 - i. Provide traffic control and traffic routing.
 - j. Provide perimeter security.
 - k. Provide evacuation zone security.
- 4. The Christian County Sheriff will be responsible for the evacuation of prisoners from the County Jail.
 - 5. The Reception and Care Coordinator will provide for those evacuees who need shelter, feeding, etc.
 - 6. The Resource and Supply Coordinator is responsible for the coordination of all public transportation resources for use in an evacuation. This will include providing transportation for essential workers who might have to work in or near the hazardous areas.
 - 7. The Emergency Public Information Officer is responsible for the dissemination of information and instructions to the public regarding evacuation procedures.
 - 8. Command Structure: The Planning Section is responsible for all planning associated with the evacuation. The evacuation plan is communicated to the Incident Commander for approval or modification. The actual evacuation process would normally be managed in the Operations Section as an Evacuation Branch or Group. The Evacuation Branch must be provided with sufficient resources to effectively complete the task. Group or Division assignments within the Evacuation Branch will be assigned as necessary.

The following Sections may be implemented :

- Operations Section
- Planning Section
- Logistics Section
- Administration Section

Note: The Planning Section would be responsible for developing an evacuation plan in joint cooperation with the Police Department. Other Sections play a supporting role in the Command Organization.

The following Branches may be implemented:

- Evacuation Branch
- Transportation Branch
- Medical Branch
- Haz-Mat Branch
- Fire Branch
- Geographic Branches

Note: The Evacuation Branch officer may be a police officer. Branches will be implemented as needed. Branch officers receive the plan and objectives from Command. Branch officers direct Divisions and Groups in completing the plan and objectives. Separate radio channels may be required.

Groups/functions to be considered include:

- a. Geographic Groups (Multiple Groups)
- b. Transportation Group
- c. Shelter Groups
- d. Staging
- e. Liaison Officer
- f. Information Officer

9. Evacuation Branch Responsibilities: On large scale evacuations, a Branch level position on a separate radio channel should be considered. Various sub-level Groups and Divisions will also need to be established and report to the Evacuation Branch officer. Typically, a large commitment of Law Enforcement officers will be required to accomplish an evacuation. The Evacuation Branch officer may be either a police or fire officer. The Evacuation Branch must obtain a ranking police official at his/her location in order to closely coordinate evacuation efforts. An appropriate commitment of Law Enforcement resources must be obtained.

Evacuation responsibilities include:

- a. Obtain resources needed to evacuate.
- b. Obtain ranking police officer as liaison.
- c. Provide a ranking fire officer to the Branch Director.
- d. Establish Divisions and Groups as needed.
- e. Provide Divisions and Groups objectives and specific areas to evacuate.
- f. Provide Divisions and Groups with shelter location and instructions.

- g. Provide Divisions and Groups with evacuation instruction pads and written evacuation information for evacuees if possible.
 - h. Provide Divisions and Groups with private vehicle routing instructions (out of the area).
 - i. Obtain/provide ambulances, buses or other transportation for those requiring transportation out of the area.
 - j. Evacuate those at greatest risk first.
 - k. Evacuate the greatest concentrated areas next (i.e., apartment complex).
 - l. Consider individual Divisions or Groups for large population occupancies (i.e., multistory buildings, large apartment complexes, schools, etc.).
 - m. As individual Divisions and Groups complete their evacuations, terminate the Divisions or Groups identity and reassign resources to other developing Divisions and Groups (for large scale evacuation).
 - n. Closely document and maintain records of the evacuation process to avoid duplication or missed areas.
 - o. Document those addressees and times for those refusing to leave.
9. Information and Notification: The Police Department and fire companies should be used for resources/staffing to conduct a walk through or drive through in the area to be evacuated. Fire companies should be assigned to hazardous areas with police assigned to safe areas. The officers should provide residents with information about the situation and be told that they are being evacuated, to where, and why. It is necessary to inform the residents of shelter areas being established to minimize confusion and anxiety.
10. Transportation/Branch Group: A Transportation Branch/Group should be established within the Evacuation Branch. Ambulances and other transport vehicles and buses should be staged in the event that a citizen may need transportation to a shelter or other location. Non-ambulatory people must be located and information provided to the Transportation Branch/Group so that they are not overlooked in the evacuation.
- a. Obtain buses (start with a minimum of two) and other vehicles that can be used for transportation.
 - b. Stage all transportation resources.
 - c. Put one firefighter (or police officer) on each vehicle equipped with a fire or police department radio.
 - d. Coordinate with the Evacuation Branch/Group the pickup points or addresses of those citizens needing transportation.

11. EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER (EOC) OPERATIONS

- a. If a significant or major evacuation occurs, the County's Emergency Operating Center (EOC) may go into operation. The EOC will collect department heads and senior staff from the fire, police, Commissioners, Public Works and other departments to the EOC. The EOC's objective is to use the County's resources to support the incident.
- b. Command should be prepared for this support and potential policy direction in regards to the incident and evacuation operations.
- c. If the EOC is in operation, the Planning Section is responsible for briefing and maintaining communication with the EOC.

Responsibilities of the Planning Section's EOC Liaison Officer are:

- a. Obtain a radio communications link with the EOC Obtain a cellular telephone or other communications link with the EOC.
- b. Obtain an immediate status report from Command and provide that report to the EOC.
- c. Provide an immediate report to the EOC on any changes in plans, strategy, problems encountered, etc.
- d. Provide progress reports every 30 minutes unless the EOC requires more frequent reports.
- e. Act as the communications link from EOC to Command.
- f. Provide Command with direction, policy information, etc., that is communicated from the EOC.
- g. The duration of the evacuation. Command will maintain an EOC liaison and a communication link with the EOC throughout the evacuations, including demobilization and return of evacuees.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. All evacuation operations will be coordinated through the EOC.
2. If the entire county is evacuated, operations will be controlled from a nearby safe location
3. Incident Commanders Responsibilities

- a. Rapidly size up the situation to determine the need to evacuate.
- b. Coordinate with Emergency Manager and Chief Elected official on the Evacuation Plan.
- c. Request a police supervisor to the Command Post.
- d. Determine evacuation perimeters.
- e. Provide resources required.
- f. Establish police liaison.
- g. Develop a unified Command Post.
- h. Order the alert of other appropriate agencies.
- i. Expand the Command organization to meet the incident/evacuation needs.
- j. Establish an evacuation plan and communicate the plan to Branches, Groups, Divisions and liaison.
- k. Monitor, support and revise the evacuation process as necessary.
- l. Evacuate persons from the greatest danger first.
- m. Assign specific areas to evacuate in order to avoid duplication or missed areas.
- n. Provide continuing Command of the evacuation, demobilization and return of evacuees.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. The line of succession for the Christian County Evacuation Coordinator will be through the Christian County Emergency Management Director (as explained in the Basic Plan). The line of succession for each municipality will be through the Chief Elected Official (as explained in the Basic Plan).
- B. Lines of succession for the agencies supporting evacuation operations will be according to the standard operating procedures established by each.
- C. If populations are evacuated to a neighboring jurisdiction, a local official from the evacuated area will be designated as liaison between the reception area and the evacuation area. The evacuees will be subject to the laws of the reception area during their stay.
- D. Preservation of records will be a major priority during an evacuation. Resources will be allocated to move vital government records.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Each jurisdiction is responsible for the procurement of essential supplies needed for evacuation operations, through normal procurement channels. The Resource and Supply section will provide support.
- B. Requisition of privately-owned property will be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 44, RSMo.
- C. All county-owned and/or city-owned transportation will be utilized to evacuate people and relocate essential resources to the reception area. Formal arrangements for outside resources should be made. Transportation resources available for evacuation include (agreements of understanding to be developed):
 - 1. County and/or City government resources (i.e., Public Works vehicles)
 - 2. School buses
 - 3. Church buses
 - 4. Recreation/shuttle buses (i.e., OATS)
 - 5. Trucking firms

Transportation resources are identified and in the Resource section of the Incident Management Guide.

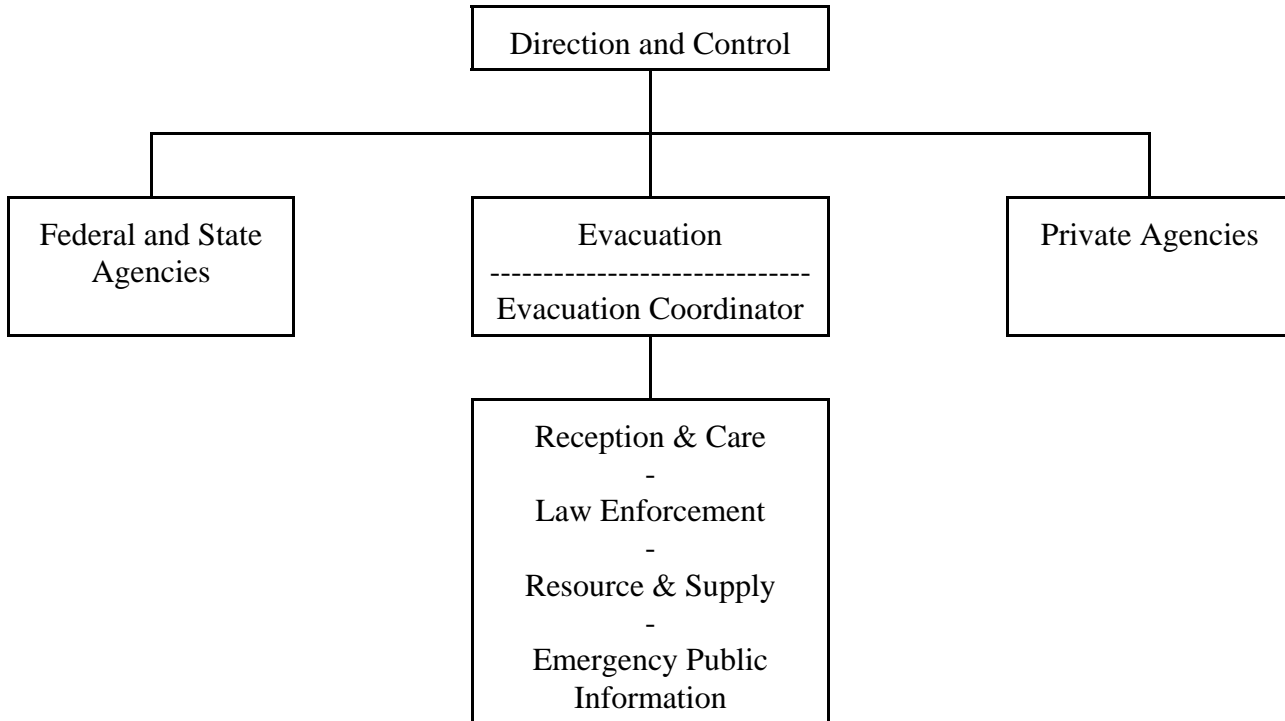
VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

It is the responsibility of the Christian County Emergency Management Director to maintain and update this annex at least annually.

APPENDICES

1. Evacuation Organizational Chart
2. Facilities Requiring Special Consideration If Evacuated
3. Hazardous Materials Evacuation
4. Flood Evacuation
5. Dam Failure
6. Evacuation Routes Map

EVACUATION DIAGRAM



Support from private agencies such as the Red Cross, Salvation Army, churches, public schools, etc., will enhance evacuation operations (i.e., assisting with sheltering, providing transportation, etc.).

Appendix 2 to Annex J

FACILITIES REQUIRING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION IF EVACUATED

A. Hospitals

There are no hospitals located within Christian County.

B. Nursing Homes/Residential Care Facilities

- Locations in Incident Management Guide

C. Schools

- Locations in Incident Management Guide

D. Daycares

- Locations in Incident Management Guide

E. Other

1. Christian County Jail, County Courthouse, Ozark
2. Senior Citizen Apartments

WMD/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

Provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of those people in Christian County whose health and/or lives are endangered as a result of accidental exposure to hazardous materials (HAZMAT). Such exposure could result from either a mishap involving the transport of HAZMAT or the accidental release of such materials from a fixed facility.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Christian County is exposed daily to hazardous materials being transported across its highways (see the Haz-mat section of the Incident Management Guide).
2. A hazardous materials incident can also occur from the uncontrolled release of these materials from fixed containment areas. Facilities located in Christian County are identified in the Haz-mat section of the Incident Management Guide.

B. Assumptions

1. One of every ten motor vehicles is engaged in the transport of hazardous materials.
2. Hazardous materials incidents may occur without any other emergencies being involved, such as an accidental release resulting from the structural failure of a container or a leaking valve.
3. Such incidents could pose a significant threat to the health and safety of response personnel, as well as others in the immediate area.

III. EVACUATION RESPONSE PROCEDURE

A. If no evacuation is required:

1. Secure the area. Since law enforcement personnel are able to respond quickly, they would cordon off the affected area.
2. Use Notification Procedures in Annex H.

B. If evacuation is required and an order is made to evacuate:

1. Designate the area to be evacuated. This information should be as clear and concise as possible in order to aid those who are assisting in the evacuation as well as for those being evacuated.

2. Establish perimeter security. The purpose is to limit or prohibit entry into the affected area.
3. Activate an emergency shelter plan if necessary. Many evacuees will stay with friends or neighbors for short periods of time; if duration is longer, the affected community should be relocated and it would become necessary to prepare evacuation facilities/centers for long-term occupancy.
4. Notify affected persons. All persons within the affected area must be contacted. This is best accomplished on a door-to-door basis, use of loud speakers, or by government-manned telephones, depending upon the situation. Records should be kept of location of homes/buildings visited, times and dates, and results of attempted visits. (See Incident Management Guide-Increased Readiness.)
5. Return of affected persons. Once the area is declared safe, a public information program should so inform evacuees when to return, what to expect upon return (i.e., how to turn utilities back on, etc.), and how to request additional information. Also, local government should warn the citizens of other related hazards so as to alert them to changes in their environment.

Appendix 4 to Annex J
FLOOD EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

Provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of people from those areas of Christian County, which are vulnerable to slow developing flooding, and flash flooding.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Christian County is composed of the several water systems, the more prominent of which are the James River and the Finley River, as well as numerous other creeks and branches.
2. Christian County is also vulnerable to flooding resulting from dam failure or an uncontrolled release of water from the many dams located throughout the area. The Map/Diagrams Section of the Incident Management Guide has more information on dams located in the County.

B. Assumptions

1. Floods are generally caused by rainstorms lasting several days and moving northeastward across the area and occur frequently from January to June.
2. Floods may occur as two distinct types of flooding or may occur singly or in combination. The types are commonly referred to as backwater and headwater flooding.
3. Local authorities will take immediate steps to warn and evacuate citizens, alleviate suffering, protect life and property, and commit available resources before requesting assistance from the next higher level of government.

III. NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

- A.** The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is in effect in Christian County and in the city of Ozark.

IV. INITIAL EVACUATION RESPONSE

A. Receive Warning

The National Weather Service, through a monitoring and warning system, is able to give advanced notice of gradual flooding hours and even days before it results in serious loss of life and property.

1. The National Weather Service also may issue a Flash Flood Watch, which means

heavy rains may result in flash flooding in a specified area. Residents should be alert and prepared for the possibility of a flood emergency, which may require immediate action.

2. The National Weather Service also may issue a Flash Flood Warning which means flash flooding is occurring or is imminent in a specified area. Residents should move to safe ground immediately.

B. Notify Public

It is the joint responsibility of the National Weather Service and/or the local government entity to issue a warning via radio, television, etc. Early warning, if possible, would enable those in flood hazard areas to move or safeguard their property, thus simplifying evacuation should it become eminent.

V. EVACUATION

- A. Designate the flood hazard area to be evacuated. Use the flood hazard maps for street description and to determine areas to be evacuated.
- B. Establish a perimeter security. The purpose is to limit access to looters and sightseers, but to allow egress by victims.
- C. Establish shelter areas/relief services for victims. It must be decided when to open such facilities and where they should be located. Location of shelter areas and assistance in the form of food and clothing could be supplied by the Ministerial Alliance, Red Cross, etc.
- D. Notify affected persons. If early warning is not effective, all remaining persons within the designated flood area must be contacted. This is best accomplished on a door-to-door basis, loud speakers on patrol cars, or government-manned telephones. A method to record location of visits, times, dates, and results of attempted visits should be devised. (See Incident Management Guide-Increased Readiness.)
- E. Return of flood victims. Once the flood waters recede, a public information program should so inform the evacuees when to return, what to expect upon return (i.e., how to turn the utilities back on, how to purify water, etc.) and of services being offered by local government, such as pumping basements and debris removal. Also, local government would warn of other related hazards so persons would be alert to changes in their environment.

Appendix 5 to Annex J

DAM FAILURE

I. DEFINITION

Dam Failure: downstream flooding due to the partial or complete collapse of any impoundment.

II. SITUATION

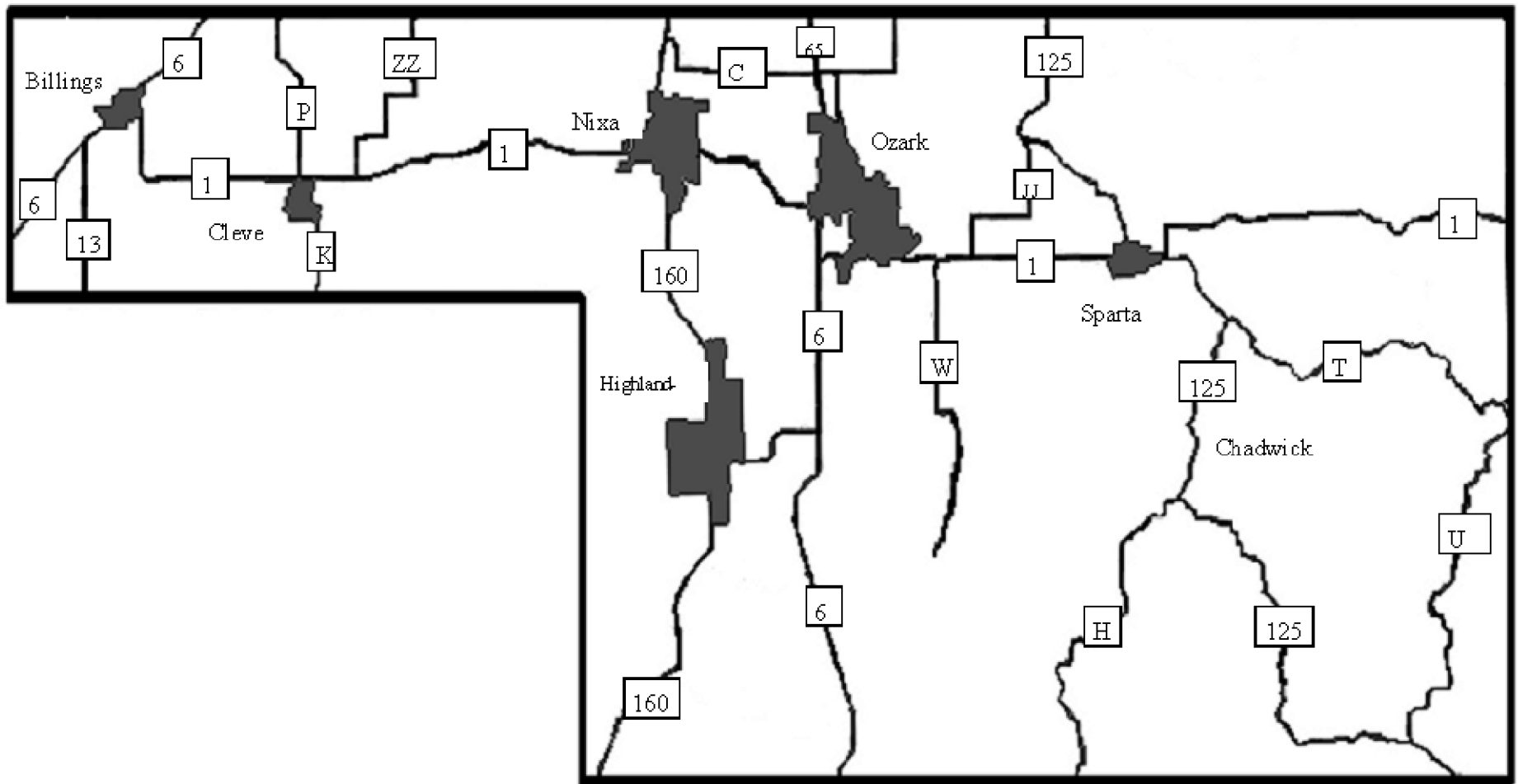
- A. Dam failure is associated with intense rainfall and prolonged flood conditions. However, dam breaks may also occur during dry periods as a result of progressive erosion of an embankment caused by seepage leaks. Dam failure may also be caused by earthquake.
- B. The greatest threat from dam breaks is to areas immediately downstream. The seriously affected population would be located in the potential downstream inundation area as identified by the Corps of Engineers or State agencies.

III. 2003 DAM INVENTORY

- A. The 2003 Inventory of Non-Federal Dams in Missouri was compiled by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Land Survey, under a contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District.
- B. The term "dam," is defined as an artificial barrier which impounds or diverts water and:
 - 1. Is more than 6 feet high and stores 50 acre-feet or more, or,
 - 2. Is 25 feet or more high and stores more than 15 acre-feet.

Excluded are:

 - 1. Levees used to prevent water from reaching certain areas.
 - 2. Sewage lagoon levees.
- C. The 2003 dam inventory identified four dams located in Christian County. These dams are listed in Incident Management Guide-Map/Diagrams. A map showing their location is also provided within the Map/Diagrams Section.



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